Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866.

The Noble Use of Wealth. GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., has just added a gift of \$500,000 to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, an institution founded by his

munificence some ten years ago. He has also given \$150,000 to Yale College, for the erection and maintenance of a Museum of Natural History. Besides these recent benefactions, Mr. Peabody had previously given large sums of money for educational purposes in this country, and had made the most munificent gifts to the city of London, where his wealth was mainly amassed, for providing homes for the poor. Such examples as these of the poble use of wealth, as well as that of the recent offer by A. T. Stewart, of New York, of one million of dollars for the erection of tenement-houses for the poor in that city, will constitute precedents, we trust, which will not be without future imitators.

How much more praiseworthy, in every respect, is such a use of wealth, than that which lavishes it upon personal or family pride! They to whom Providence has committed great wealth are in a position to accomplish much for their fellow-men. They can set on foot enterprises of benevolence. which will be doing a good work for humanity long after they shall have passed away. "Their works do follow them." Who can estimate the benefit which posterity may derive from the building of a college, the founding of a university, the establishment of a library, the endowment of a museum, the building of comfortable homes for the masses of a great city, and works of similar benevolence? How much more noble such a use of money than that which we sometimes behold!

It is an encouraging feature of our times that these great benefactions are becoming so common. We trust that the minds of our men of wealth may be still more generally turned to this subject. There are numberless ways in which they might do great good to the public with their wealth. In our own city, for instance, how much might be done for the education of the people in all branches of natural history, by taking our Academy of Natural Sciences, with its already splendid collection of materials, and endowing it, even to the extent of Mr. Peabody's recent gift for a similar purpose to Yale! Would, too, that some of our rich men might imitate in this city the example of Peter Cooper in New York, and give us an institute modelled after that to which he has given his name. The fields for efforts of this kind are numerous and inviting. There are splendid opportunities for men to link their names with enterprises which will be proud monuments to them when they are gone. He who lives only for himself, or for his own little circle, when Providence has given him the means of doing great good, and of reaching out far and wide with his wealth, is an "unfaithful steward" of his Lord's goods, and will certainly not be cherished in grateful remembrance by his fellow-men.

"The Doctor that Would be a Duke." WE had thought that the days of miracles, were passed, and that since the opening of the Christian era the dead did not arise trom their graves and walk upon the earth. We were mistaken. The clearest case of resucrection has come under our notice. Dr. Gwin, ex-Senator from California, and more recently Viceroy, or something else, in Mexico, has reappeared upon the stage of the republic, and arrived in Bos:on yesterday, in company with Prince Murat. The adventures of Gwin, although decidedly Munchausen'sh in some of their aspects, are really remarkable, and at the same time true Commencing life as a student of medicine, he emigrated to California, and took a prominent political position when that territory became a State. He was elected one of her earliest Senators, and his connection with the murder of the lamented Broderick, is anything but creditable to him. The exact part he took in that tragedy could not be definitely ascertained, but suffice it that when the Free-soll party got in the ascendancy, Dr. Gwin's services were dispensed with. He returned to Louisiana, and was there when the Rebellion was diseminated. He entered into the struggle in favor of secession with all his strength, and was accredited to Mexico on certain secret services. He became the advocate and he claims the friendship of Maximilian, and the report was circulated that Dr. Gwinn, of the United States, had been created Duke of Sonora by the Emperor of the French. He visited the French Court, took breakfast at the Tuileries, had the exquisite pleasure of supping Mocha with royalty, and returned to Mexico, as he supposed, the wearer of a ducal coronet. But gratitude is not the synonym for an Emperor, and the official organ of the capital of Mexico repudiated the alleged Duke, stated that the Emperor had not had any dealings with the M. D., and that be was, in other words, an impostor. The ambitious wearer of the ducal purple then went out of sight, and for two years was unknown to the world. We had pictured for him a quiet grave among the rich foliage of Chihuahua, where the parrots could shriek flercely over his bones, and oranges ripen and

decay above his last resting place. On some elevated peak he might be buried, from which his spirit could catch a glimpse of the Halls of the Montezumas, and see in the distance the royalty he so much admired. But "His Grace" did not die. He has revived, and still following his old penchant, he comes to his native land in company with a prince who never had a foot of territory, and whose only claim to nobility is that he is the son of one of Napoleon's generals. This lovely pair of nobles will probably once more be seen in the land of the hero's birth. We will once again hear of the Doctor in the walks of public life; but we fear not as an officer, not as a ruler among the people, but as one of the idle braggarts who, having left this country to toady to nobility, find themselves, on returning, deserted and detested by their coun-

A Change Predicted in Our Foreign Policy. Fon some time there have been reports from Washington of a radical change to be made in regard to our foreign policy. Our Minister to England, it is said, has been directed to make a peremptory demand for the payment of the damages sustained by our commerce during the war from Anglo-Rebel pirate ships like the Alabama and her consorts. We are to refuse all offers of negotiation, reference, or the like, and to insist upon immediate payment of the full sum as our ultimatum. We are also to take a decided stand upon the Mexican business, to tolerate no hesitation n the removal of the French troops from Mexico, and to assume a protectorate over bat country until the Juarez Government gets fairly under way again.

We do not pretend to know how much truth there is in these reports, but they point to a course of conduct not unlikely to be undertaken by the Administration in its present emergency. A foreign war is an old device for healing local dissensions. It is a sort of "counter-irritant" which the political doctors are fond of applying. There is little doubt that our just claims against England may be so pushed as to torce that country into a war with us; and probably we might manage, without much trouble, to get up a war with France over this Mexican business, near as it seems to be to a satisfactory settlement. It is not a hard matter to pick a quarrel when there is a determination to do

it. But whether a great foreign war would make our taxes any lighter, or our Government any purer, or really contribute to the union and general welfare of the whole country, is a matter about which, among thoughtful people, there will be much doubt. Such a war might help the Administration out of some of its difficulties, but would it benefit the people?

THE DEATH SENTENCE.-The trial of Colonel Robert B. Lynch, at Toronto, was concluded yesterday. The prisoner was found guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and, after asserting his innocence, he was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December. We do not believe that the sentence will be executed. The condemned has the right of appeal to a higher court, which he will of course take, and the punishment be thus stayed still further. Besides, we can hardly believe that any life will be taken for the toolish invasion. It would be but a poor satisfaction for the Canadians, and one for which they would pay dearly in the future. It is stated that the prisoners will all be pardoned, because of certain representations sent from Washington to Quebec.

The ground on which the sentence is made is worthy of attention. The Fenians regard this invasion of Canada as war, and doubtless expected, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war; but the Canadians view the matter in a very different light.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in an ill advised speech at the Cooper Institute last night, saw fit to attack General Grant. Of course Mr. Phillips has a perfect right to abuse General Grant or any one else; but if he assumes to speak for the Republican party, he transcends his powers, and becomes an impostor. Mr. Phillips is not a member of our organization: he bas never lent us his aid, and does not hold any position as an exponent of our principles. We have faith in General Grant, an abiding faith which cannot be impaired by the attacks of all the Phillipses in the world.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

NO. IV. With Some Original Suggestions. A very large, fashionable, and appreciative audience assembled last evening at Musical Fund Hall, to listen to the fourth concert of the Bateman Troupe. The performers, without exception, greatly surpassed all their previous exertions, and were most enthusiastically applauded. Madame Parena could not possibly have been in better voice, and she sang with most thorough earnestness, expression, sensitive passion, and most decided and welldirected effect.

We have already delineated the general characteristics of her vocalization, and will now only add, that the complete and general development of those traits of her vocal frame which she almost wholly possesses -with the application of her full, rich, powerful voice-stamp her as one of the most acceptable artists who have visited our city for very many years.

A great part of her success is owing to the fact that she does not, when singing, let the tones of her noble voice emanate as so many sounds from some inanimate object, or fiddlefaddle instrument, such as an accordeon, for instance, or express the language of the song with a dead insensibility and languor calculated to chill the heart and mind of the audience, rather than to animate and inspire it. What we refer to is so frequently the fault with prominent professionals, that many concert-going people have literally trained themselves to the expectancy of hearing

, nothing but undistinguishable sounds and unrecognizable language emanate from a good voice, for the possession of which they will give the most unbounded applause, bringing forth an encore (merely because it is fashionable, not deserved), although they could not understand one word which fell from the singer's lips, nor recognize the accenting of one tone over an' other, with either acceleration or diminution of

When listening to Madame Parepa, the mind, thoughts, and ideas are carried, magic-like, to the eminence of vocal grandeur, and from thence she will return with well-selected caution, until at the finale of the aria the wandering and abstracted thoughts are again returned to their rightful owner.

The first piece she gave last night was a reciative and air, by Handel, entitled "Thou mighty kings." This occurs in the oratorio of Maccabaus, and as we sat listening to the exquisite and most brill ant passages of the fine master she individualized with great power and distinctness, we could not help thinking what would be the effect if an oratorio were actually produced in this city by some effective and able organization of our best singers, with such lady as M'me Parepa for principal soprano. It would be most superb, and our people would get a just conception as to what oratorio music is when properly given-a subject, by-the-by, that but comparatively nothing is known of at present. We do not mean that the rencition of a given work should be entrusted to the keeping of any especial organization or society, as their assistance would not be commensurate with the excellence of the singers having the principal parts, and although there might be a formidable appearance so far as numbers was concerned, likely two-thirds of them would be comparatively useless-singers only in name-and actually ar meumbrance, and in the way of those really competent and prominent. If the creme de la creme of our resident vocal talent (independent of societies or organizations of persons auxious to learn music) could make an arrangement to sing one of the best oratorios of Handel or Haydn at the Academy of Music, with the soprano and other parts intrusted to principals having the merits of the one we now describe, it would make the grandest memorandum on our Philadelphia

musical record. In response to the demands of the audience last night, who were charmed with this specimen of M'me Parepa's ability in oratorio music, she as an encore gave a selection from The Messiah, another of the works of Handel, and entitled "Come unto him," being the last passage, we think, of the fine gem, "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd," It was one of the most superb personifications of vocal ability and excellence, and received a perfect storm of applause. The ballad sung by her in English, "My heart is over the sea"-a plain, some what commonplace composition, which in other hands would amount to nothing-was sang with much feeling, just power of conception, and decided elegance. In her ductt with Signor Brignoli, "Per valti," she was equally good, and Brignoli himself was clear, gentle, and lute-like. His crescendo e diminuendo are as fine as we have ever heard, and produce a most thrilling effect. We cannot say we so greatly admire his trill, whilst in this essential, as much as any other, Madame Parepa greatly excels.

Brignoli is, however, a great and living exemplication of a good tenor, and will doubtless always deservedly be a great favorite. He gave the serenade from Donizetti in capital style, which was well received. If he were not so backward and timid, and could only exemplity his singing by a little of the expressiveness or gesticulation of Signor Ferranti, 1 would be still better.

The latter Signor is in all respects a good, substantial, and amusing performer. His vocal powers of execution are not remarkably great, nor his style brilliant. Indeed, it is not indispensably requisite it should be so, as the part which he takes calls more prominently for the other and more peculiar faculties which he certainly possesses in a most eminent degree.

Signor Fortuna is a singer well calculated to please. His voice is smooth, round, and, at times, full of pathos-not so especially powerful as it is inviting and church-like in character. Indeed, we feel certain it would be a glorious thing to hear him in one of our line city churches singing some masterplece suited to his voice.

Carl Rosa delighted the audience with his violin solos, and Mr. S. B. Mills almost threw them into ecstacies of delight with his performance of the fantasia on the piano-forte, "Midsummer Night's Dream." Both of these gentlemen are artists of great superiority. The accompainments of Mr. Hatton are true, faithful, and confidence-giving to the singer. They have been so all along, and he has proved himself the right man in the right place.

To-night is the last performance we are to have from this troupe, and it may be sately asserted that no company ever left us with more regret, or greater wishes for their continued success and speedy return. If they were to remain here a longer period, they would be better patronized than they have been, as Mr. Bateman and Mr. Birgfeld must both be aware that Philadelphians are not an unappreciative people, but they were not sufficiently aware of the unusual excellence and merit possessed by the party who now leave us. In addition to this, the other places of amusements all possess attractions of a superior order, which to a great extent prevented them from giving attention to the concert. All who have not as yet been fortunate enough to have attended, should be present this evening.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Condition of the State Capital-General Geary-His Policy-General Hartrauft -The Next Legislature, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE,] HARRISBURG, October 25. The city, since the election, has resumed its usual air of quiet, the di-turbing element having been completely overawed by their defeat; and gratis drinking of Clymer whisky having "played out," the Democracy have to resort to old plans to get it. and even these fail often, for the rumseller, aithough penerally Democrats, understand that when their friends are not in office they are not in funds, and have no prospect of being so until another election. Two days before the election your correspondent was invited by a Democratic friend to take a drink of the above-mentioned Clymer whisky, which he did, and for two days afterwards had a desire to assa-sinate every negro whom he met.

For several days, General Geary has been ill, the result of over-exertion during the campaign. In six weeks of the canvass, the General travelled five

thousand one hundred and seven mi'es, and averaged one and a half speeches rach day. Perhaps tn no previous campaign in this State has any can. didate performed as much physical and mental labor as has the General in the one just ended. Mr. Clymer gave out and broke down long before his ill-spent labors were at a close. But General Geary has a very pleasant stimulant to aid him in his recovery, in the knowledge of the fact that the old Keystone State is still true to the principles of loyalty and freedom; while Mr. Clymer has only the consoling reflection that the Democratic party

the consoling reflection that the Democratic party is a thing of other days, a thing whose success is much wished for, yet only found in the columns of old tory newspapers and in Berks county.

During the visit of Mr. Johnson to this place, the Democratic City Government expended the modest little sum of over eleven hundred dollars to give him a "little reception." Some of the inteligent tax-papers now very modesily decline paying the little sum, and are proposing to litigate the mafter. GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT

bas signified his intention of accepting the Colo-nelect of the 38th Regular Inlaure, and is now making his arrangements to that effect. Many of his friends are urging him not to accept the appoint-ment; but as he positively declines any further poll-tical honors, even should he remain in civil life, it is not probable that he will decline. His appoint-ment having been made by General Grant, and having no bearing in any way upon national or local politics, Mr. Stanton can console himself with the knowledge that this is not one of the appoint-ments for which his pointical enemies propose to ments for which his positical enemies propose to have him removed from the War Office.

THE COMING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE promises to be one of interest, as many important matters will come before it, but the prominent one is the election of United States Schator. The candidates of the Republican party all being men of prominence and ability, and each having strong caims, will make the race a hot one. I have talked with many members of both Houses, and so far all have expressed the determination not to be governed by feelings of personal friendship, but by what they believe to be the best interests of the State and country. It is to be hoped that no Cowan mistake will again be made. There are enough honest men of ability in Pennsylvania without elevating an ignorant knave. elevating an ignorant knave

The city is being tapicly filled by members of the Legisla are and lobbyists, who will spend the entire winter here. Rooms are being taken all over the city and at the hoiels. The proprietor of the Jones House. Colonel Mann, last night informed me, that so great had been the demand for quarters that he is extending his accommodations to meet it. THE MARYLAND TROUBLES

have excited a preat deal of feeling here, and all are waiting in suspense the news of to-morrow. The report that many were going from Pennsylvania to aid the lovalists in that State is emphatically denied by every Union man, so far as any preconcerted action is concerned, and sentlemen from the border counties make the same statement. Every one demands that lovality be upheid, but none propose fo do it in violation of law, and as the Union party has always been found on the side of law and order, none lear its getting outside of the old lines. THE POLICY OF GENERAL GEARY

may be understood from a remark made by him, a few days ago, to a prominent gentleman who asked him what course he thought the covernors of the loyal States should pursue in case of future difficulties and rupture between the Prosident and congress. Said the General:—"I believe that the best interests of the State and country demand peace and harmony among the people and i for one am willing to sacrifice everything to secure it but my honor and that of my State; these I will fight for and defend with my last breath. with my last breath.

with my last breath.

"The people have pledged thems lives to liberty and justice, and honor demands that the pledge be kept in good laith, even though it cast the sacrifice of everything else. Should the worst come to the worst, m course in the future will be, as in the past, ready to conciliate where conciliation is honorable, ready to fight when my Government and the liberties of the people demand it."

THE APPLICANTS POR OFFICE are very few indeed, and the few who have been publicly spoken of are all soldiers. There are not to be a desire every where to reward these gallant men, by giving them all the positions of honor and trust possible, in the State whose existence and interty they have protected.

Japanese Civilities and Curiosity.—A private letter from Japan reports that Prince Satsuma is exceedingly civil to foreigners. The officers of the British war ship Princess Royal have received from him profuse gifts of pugs, poultry, and fruit; but when any of the crew go ashore they are obliged to be protected by a strong guard of the Prince's troops from the troublesome curiosity of thousands of the populace, who follow the English about the streets of Kagosima. Japanese Civilities and Curiosity.-A private

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA. GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILED AD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company. N. E.
corner of NIN'I H and GREEN Street, on MONDAY,
the 5th of November next at 10% o'c ock A. M. and immediately after the adjournment of that neeting an
election will be held, at same place, for four managers
to serve three years; the election to closs at 2 P M.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 26, 1866. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1800 the BANNER Oli. AND MINIS G COMPANY will be beld at the office of the Company, No. 532 WALNUT Street, on ICESLAY, November 13, at 12 o'clock M.

At this meeting an election for Directors will be held, and other business transacted.

SAMUEL A. JACKSON, 10,96,27,99,30-11,5 ft Secretary. 10 26 27 20 30-11 5 5t

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W. H. Doble enter sB. M "Polly Ann." 18 24 44